

## THE NEW REBEL CAMPAIGN.

The Area of the Rebel General Lee's Operations in Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia.



## THE INVASION.

## Operations of the Rebels in Pennsylvania and Maryland.

## Withdrawal of the Enemy from the Line of the Susquehanna.

## The Union and Rebel Armies Concentrating for a Grand Battle.

## IMPORTANT REBEL ACCOUNTS.

## The Campaign and Plans of General Lee.

## Why the Rebels Don't Burn and Destroy.

## ROUT OF THE REBELS AT MCCONNELLSBURG.

## The Campaign and Plans of General Lee.

## EVACUATION OF YORK BY THE REBELS.

succeeded Muro, had a skirmish with General Imboden and killed three. We only had two wounded. We took thirty-three prisoners.

The rebels left York this morning, taking the road to Carlisle. A considerable portion of General Lee's army has passed down the Cumberland valley through Newville.

THE REBELS DRIVEN BACK FROM MECHANICSBURG.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 30, 1863.

The enemy have been driven back nine miles from Mechanicsburg.

THE REBELS REPORTED FALLING BACK.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 30—11 A. M.

General Couch and Smith, having received reports that the enemy is falling back, and as there is some indication to that effect, General Erwin has been ordered and is advancing west to ascertain the enemy's whereabouts.

Our cavalry this morning went out beyond Oyster Point and found nothing. We wounded and captured a rebel courier this morning.

Although the enemy yesterday afternoon threw some thirty shells no one was injured.

The weather is showery.

From what we can learn all is quiet on the line of the Susquehanna for a distance of five miles up and down.

INCREASING EXCITEMENT AT OXFORD, PA.

Oxford, Chester County, Pa., June 30, 1863.

The excitement at this point is increasing. The merchants are moving away their goods.

Rebel scouts have been passing down the banks of the Susquehanna river on the Harford side, and they have been reported as far down as Peach Bottom.

THE REBEL ARMY CONCENTRATING.

Four WASHINGTON, Pa., June 30, 1863.

The trains on the Northern Central Railroad ran this morning to Harrisburg, twenty miles from Baltimore.

Several bridges have been destroyed north of Parkton. No apprehensions are felt for the Baltimore and Washington Railroad, as it is strongly protected. The same may be said of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. The gunboats are in each of the Gunpowder rivers and at Havre de Grace and Bush river.

The defenses of Baltimore are now very strong.

All the negroes that can be found, without distinction, are impressed into the service and made to work in building fortifications.

The cars from Baltimore to Frederick this morning were obliged to return after reaching Sykesville, where a large force of rebel cavalry were seen tearing up the track and burning the bridges.

The train narrowly escaped being captured.

MARTIAL LAW DECLARED IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, June 30, 1863.

The American contains the following—

HEADQUARTERS, MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

EDWIN ARMY CORPS, BALTIMORE, June 30, 1863.

The immediate presence of a rebel army within this department and in the State of Maryland, requires, as a military necessity, a resort to all the proper and usual means of defense and security. This security is to be provided against known hostilities and opposition to the laws and national government from every quarter and in every form. Traitors and disaffected persons without exception are hereby ordered to contribute to the common safety, while the enemy is in front to be met and punished for this bold invasion.

Martial law is therefore declared, and hereby established in the city and county of Baltimore and in all the counties of the western shore of Maryland.

The commanding general gives assurance that the measures of the civil government, within the limits defined, shall not extend beyond the necessities of the occasion. All the civil courts, tribunals and political functions in the State, county or city authority are to continue in the discharge of their duties as in time of peace, only in no way interfering with the measures of the predominant power of the civil government, and especially the military authority.

All disaffected persons are ordered to remain quiet at their homes and in the pursuit of their ordinary avocations, except as they may be required to contribute to the common safety, while the enemy is in front to be met and punished for this bold invasion.

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vicinity of Gettysburg, where they have already captured a rebel train four miles long, has caused great excitement.

Our flag waves everywhere through the city, and there is a general jubilee.

Six rebel spies were taken at Spottsville this morning, and forwarded in irons to Philadelphia. One of them had sketches of Gettysburg and all the colleges.

They passed through this city this afternoon. Three more were arrested here yesterday by Mr. Miller, Government Detective.

Many of the storekeepers have forwarded their goods hence to New York and other points for safety.

Two camps have been organized here already, and it is expected that twenty-five thousand men will rendezvous here before the week ends.

A train of contrabands, from Harrisburg, Virginia, passed through here today. The stories of their escape are marvellous.

A man arrived from Chambersburg to-day who passed through the whole rebel line in the Cumberland valley. He met General Longstreet's and General Ewell's corps, and described them as being in retreat, moving southwards. He has many accounts of their performance, which do not vary materially from those already published.

There are many reports here concerning army movements, which it would be tedious to mention.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30—1 P. M.

Intelligence has been received here to-day that General Lee and his staff were at Carlisle last night.

A rebel infantry force was seen this morning about fourteen miles from Harrisburg marching towards that city. They may come up to our forces some time this afternoon. An engagement is then expected to take place, although it may be postponed until the morning.

The telegraph wires are interrupted along the whole line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The trains are running also, but slowly and cautiously, so as to avoid surprise.

The leading Advertiser, the organ of the democrats, and generally known as the "Herald," has come out with a stirring appeal to the farmers to quit their fields and rally to the defense of the State. A mass has been formed, and it is expected that there will be twenty thousand men assembled there immediately.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBEL GEN. STUART.

HARRISBURG, June 30, 1863.

The following definite information relative to the rebel cavalry force which crossed the Potomac river at the Point of Rocks on Saturday night has been received from a Methodist clergyman residing at Brookville, Md.:

Major Dimes and Captain Minkley, of the United States Engineers.

This was doubtless the same rebel force which struck the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad yesterday morning. It is equally certain that it is the same rebel force which passed northwest of this city last evening in the direction of Westminster, doubtless aiming to reach their force at York or Gettysburg, which gave rise to the alarm here last night.

OUR BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 29, 1863.

ANXIETY—JUBILANCE AND WILD RUMORS.

There exists a good deal of anxiety in this city as to the result of the pending army movements, and on the part of that numerous class of citizens with whom a prohibition is suppressed but noticeable jubilation as the reports of the rebel advance come in. The wildest rumors and reports are circulated and credited of reverses to the Union cause and the success of the rebels, and the principal occupation of all classes seems to be to hear and repeat the latest news in reference to military affairs.

THE REMOVAL OF GEN. DIX.

from the command of the Army of the Potomac excites a good deal of attention, coming as it does during the height of the momentous campaign now in progress. The impression seems to be that almost any change must be favorable.

GENERAL MEADE.

of whom there does not appear to be much known here, other than that he has always acquired himself well as a division and corps commander. Whether he has the ability to conduct so large an army and especially with an able and energetic general like Lee, remains to be seen; but those who know him best are confident that the result will justify the trust which has been reposed in him.

FEARS OF CAVALRY RAID.

Very serious apprehensions are entertained that the rebel cavalry will make a dash upon the roads between the city and Washington, and between this city and Harrisburg, and thus for a time interrupt railroad communication north and south of us. Up to the present time these communications are intact, and it is hoped that the exposed and vulnerable points upon the roads are sufficiently guarded to prevent such a raid.

MINUTE TRAIN.

The train which left Frederick for this city at twenty minutes past seven o'clock this morning has not yet been heard from, and there is a general commotion in the city to Harrisburg station. Twenty-seven minutes ago here—the telegraph line west of that point having ceased to work since daylight this morning.

ARMY ASSAULT HERE.

It is feared that the rebel cavalry may have made a dash upon the roads, and it was known that there was a rebel cavalry force in the vicinity of the city. If this should be the case, the city would be in a very dangerous position, as there are no bridges at that point of the road, and the brief time that the rebels could remain upon the track would not admit of their doing much damage.

That the people of this city are very badly scared so one who has passed a day here can doubt. A general nervousness and looking for some sudden and dreadful disaster pervades the community. A man shouting in the streets, the sound of a drum, or a horse galloping rapidly along will cause a general rush of the people to doors and windows and arouse general anxiety. That portion of the rebel sympathizers who have anything to lose, look forward with dread to the approach of the army of Lee, knowing full well that their appearance and occupation of the city would be equivalent to its destruction, as it would never be surrendered except in ruins.

Small bodies of rebel cavalry have been operating quite near here, but not with sufficient force to effect anything more than the stealing of horses and such supplies as the may stand in need of and can lay hands upon.

A great excitement was created here last night by the report that a portion of the First Delaware cavalry, numbering about one hundred, had a fight with a force of rebels who were advancing on Westminster, and at about half a dozen of them having been killed, wounded or made prisoners.

At about eleven o'clock last night a great commotion was visible throughout the city, many citizens rushing to and fro with muskets in their hands and cartridge boxes and bells buckled on their sides. Upon inquiry into the cause of the excitement I learned that the alarm bell stationed on the different roads had discharged rockets announcing the approach of a rebel force on the Western shore. The alarm was accordingly rung as a signal for the members of the Union League to meet at the different rendezvous and prepare for the coming of the rebellion. The alarm was rung for a time, but the alarm bells ringing, the citizens rushing to and fro, some of the more excited shouting "To arms! The rebels are upon us!"

Couriers passing the Baltimore and Ohio road near and beyond Sykesville are being pushed forward and will be completed to-day. The train will leave for Baltimore this morning for Frederick, but may not get through before this evening. The rebels are all of the line of that road now, and a difficult time is at hand to prevent their interfering with it further.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Army in Successful Motion Under Its New Leader.

CAVALRY FIGHT NEAR BALTIMORE.

AC., AC., AC.

BALTIMORE, June 30, 1863.

The American this morning publishes the following paragraphs—

A portion of the First Delaware cavalry regiment, which were stationed at Westminster, twenty-eight miles from the city, were attacked yesterday by rebel cavalry, and a desperate fight ensued, in which our cavalry were defeated with seven men of the city, but few of the detachment reported at headquarters.

Later in the evening it was reported that a considerable force of rebel cavalry were advancing towards the city on the Western shore. The threatened signal was immediately given, and the members of the Union League promptly assembled at their different headquarters, received their arms and marched to the rendezvous. The prospect with which the call was answered was highly creditable to their patriotism and courage.

We are gratified to be able to announce that the Army of the Potomac is in rapid and successful motion under its new commander, Major General Meade. The character of this movement is such as will satisfy the country of the vigor, skill and good judgment of the new commander. We feel that we ought not to explain this great movement in the present stage, but we assure our readers that it will give great satisfaction.

THE CAPTURE OF STORES BY STUART'S CAVALRY.

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1863.

The Republican this afternoon publishes the following account of the capture of stores by Stuart's cavalry on Sunday last—

The commissary stores captured by the rebels on Sunday morning were not at Edwards Ferry, as stated yesterday, but six miles to the right of that place, on board the canal barges. They were in charge of Captain Granger, of the Commissary Department. He left Edwards Ferry on Saturday evening, under the impression that every thing was certainly safe in that direction, and came down to a point near Haines creek, where, at four o'clock on Sunday morning, he found himself surrounded by the whole of the forces under General Stuart, Fitzhugh Lee and McLendon, numbering about eight thousand men. Of course the property in Captain Granger's charge, and the men under him, fell into the hands of the rebels.

The supposed captured stores of food and bread. The rebels, who had been waiting six days on two days' rations, made ready to supply themselves with the hard bread, and were seen to eat it with relish. In twenty minutes they had their barrels and tubs filled, and in half an hour they were moving the stores not taken for immediate supply having been set on fire by order of General Stuart.

They then moved with their prisoners, Capt. Granger, his assistants and men, in the direction of Haines creek, through which place they passed. On entering and passing the prisoners (officers) at breakfast, showing them

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